

Wichita Daily Eagle

Every bug has his day. The festive chinch may now be considered a back number.

"Every cloud has a silver lining." The clouds of this week are pouring out a treasure of gold.

The Topeka papers are getting downright profane again. The Press declares that the city must dam the Kaw, or a failure will damn the city. A blame provoking situation, truly.

The semi-annual dividends and interest payments now being made by the government will amount this year to about \$75,000,000. That ought to loosen up a good many stiff joints.

"Miss Brandon," says the Chicago Tribune, "writes all her novels on her knees." That must be very painful. What prevents her from sitting in a chair?—Kansas City Journal.

Wait a little. Novels are usually written on paper.

The Associated Press news gatherers were only able to report three failures throughout the country Wednesday: two in New York and one in a Massachusetts town. This is better—very much better.

It seems that the only point at issue from reading what Attorney General Little has to offer regarding the insurance transaction of Assistant Attorney General Noah Allen is in the language in which it was performed. The Indian thrashed his boy that was arrested for stealing—not for committing the act; but for being caught.

In calling a straight-out Democratic county convention, the Topeka Democrat claims that the Democracy of Shawnee county set the pace for the Democracy of the state. It would seem, the rather, to be a concert of action. The Sedgewick county Democracy have done the same thing, while others will fall into line in short order.

Newton Republican: "The wheat crop of Kansas this year is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, as against 27,000,000 last year. But then our corn and oats crop will be enough larger to make up for the shortage in wheat. And not only so, but the wheat crop being correspondingly short all over, as compared with last year's, the price that will be obtained for this year's crop will go a long way towards making up for the shortage in yield."

What do you say to a Pan-American agreement upon the ratio of gold to silver? The United States, Mexico, the Central and South American states might adopt a standard satisfactory for domestic purposes independent of Great Britain. A more liberal interchange of commodities in the western hemisphere and a mild form of boycott upon European wars would, doubtless, have a salutary effect upon the purse pocket of the world, dictate the financial policy of the world.

Peasimist Puffer grows worse in his malicious predictions, though it is asuring to know that the wish is father to the thought as to his Indianapolis prophecy concerning the monetary situation, and will in no wise affect the issue. We believe the sentiment of this country is strong enough to compel the congress to legislate along this line, as all others, for the best interest of this country rather than as dictated by the monied and monarchial interests of Europe.

The present administration isn't following its vaunted home rule policy in making territorial appointments—as to Oklahoma, at least. The appointee to the receivership at Guthrie is a Kentucky bourbon and a life long office holder. He has held nearly every county office within the gift of the people from constable to state senator, and the state office of register. But, he is one of those whole-souled, clever fellows, the only way to get rid of whom is to give him something.

The proposition suggested by the Mexican banker, stated in yesterday's dispatches, for this government to place \$500,000,000 of gold bonds and place them in Europe, and this would force the eastern continent to adopt a double standard, might work out the result aimed at; but if it did it would be only a temporary expedient. Pay day would come when the gold thus brought over would have to go back and then we would be worse off than ever. A better way would be for this country to settle the money question for itself, and let Europe adjust it accordingly, or in its own way.

The constitutional craze which is already whirling out "two much rain," will probably find a crumb of comfort from Hicks' forecasts for the next two months. He says:

"Blister, with threatening clouds and local rains, may be expected all July period; but we think there will be a general lack of rain. We look for much violent disturbance during July and August, and hope for reasonably rains, but shall not be surprised if there are more severe blisters, electrical displays and rapid transitions from heat to cool, than usual. At all events, we may reasonably expect a respite from summer heat at the close of the last of July storm."

In every great battle a disposition to stampede here and there along the line is nearly always manifested, and it frequently occurs that a section or detachment will become panic stricken and run without any apparent good reason and despite the best efforts of the officers to prevent it. But with these unaccountable spasms passed, those same troops will rally and do as valiant service, on the same ground, as the sturdiest veterans that never flinched. So it is in civil life, and the principle is being demonstrated, or at least has been recently, in the general business engagement throughout this country. It is becoming more evident every day that the senseless scare and consequent semi-stampede here and there have spent their force, and there is a grand rally now on all along the line and all over.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

Grover can go fishing while banks and manufacturing interests of all kinds throughout the states go to the wall. While Kansas—our own Kansas—with her banks full of money, her granaries full of grain, her fields waving with luxuriant green promising an abundant yield, and her orchards with their trees drooping to the ground laden with ripening fruits, ring out in no uncertain sounds her present location—"strictly in it."

A CONDITION AND THE REMEDY.

The Lawrence Journal says that whatever of prosperity the people of Kansas City, Mo., enjoys whatever of wealth they accumulate, comes out of the soil of Kansas. Of course there are other sources, but the vast bulk of it comes from Kansas. What do we of Kansas get in return? With Kansas City it has always been the old buzzard and turkey story, and Kansas City says to Kansas, "You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard."

That is largely true, George Martin's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. And the apprehension is that it will continue to be the case until the Kansas portion of the city gets strong enough to put a stop to it, or cuts loose and moves away, either of which will be difficult of accomplishment.

The state of Kansas has a remedy, however, and has it in her own hands, and that is simply to patronize, and thus encourage and build up, her own trade centers wholly within her borders, where the profits of the business will inure to the benefit of this state and not go to enrich another to our corresponding impoverishment, as is now and has been for years the case.

CUTTING DOWN THE "PINK CAPITER."

Populists, Democrats and Republicans of Kansas have all been complaining that the amount of money in circulation in Kansas is not great enough. By the time Cleveland gets through slashing at the pension roll it will be a good deal less than it is now. Counting millions of silver and printing billions of greenbacks will be of no benefit to Kansas if there is no way of getting the money into the state—Leavenworth Times.

All loyal and patriotic citizens of Kansas deprecate the threatened wholesale cutting off and scaling down of pensions due to and heretofore received by the old soldier-citizens of the state; primarily because of the great wrong that this would be a large and most worthy class of our people, and secondarily because it will deprive our state of a large sum of money that has heretofore been added to the circulating medium in the state at stated intervals. But we think the Times states the case a little too strong in implying that the pension money received from the government is our chief source of revenue. Big as the sum is in the aggregate, annually, it is but a drop in the bucket in comparison with the state's receipts for its farm, orchard, dairy, barnyard, coral and mine products. The state would miss the pension money, to be sure; but the humiliation thus wantonly put upon an army of her honored citizens would be an infinitely more grievous burden.

SIMPLY DEMAGOGICAL.

The recent meeting of the railway commissioners at Wichita to hear the complaints of shippers at that point demonstrated pretty clearly that it was a move more in the interest of politics than in that of the people.

When Kansas enters upon an era of paternalism for the benefit of Wichita, the people will have something to say about it, and they will succeed in convincing the political wire-pullers that laws are made and governments conducted for the benefit of all the people, and not for the special advantage of town looters or aspiring politicians in any particular locality.—Atchison Champion.

Another cry of "Stop, thief!" That an attempt to thrust politics into the case in question was made will not be denied. The populist organ went so far as to declare that it was useless to try to secure anything at the hands of the present board of commissioners unless a populist attorney was employed to represent the city and the parties in interest, but no attention was paid to the imputation that was thus put upon the members of the board by their own party organ. And if argument were needed to establish the city's and its shippers' good faith and earnestness in the case in question, it is supplied in the fact that the railroads found it necessary to exert themselves in order to meet, if possible, the charges that were proven and admitted by the roads, and to do this they prayed for time to make answer.

Wichita's sin, in the eyes of the Missouri river section, has been and still is in protesting against discriminations in freight rates that in some instances practically shut the interior jobbers out of competition in our own state market with towns situated and upon both banks of that stream. And, in her attempt to remove the restrictions upon her legitimate commerce, she finds it necessary to appeal to the law and the state authorities to interfere, she is assailed most vehemently, her motives impugned and all manner of damaging allegations laid in order, if possible, to prejudice her in the estimation of the public and in the eyes of those in authority, in position to interfere.

But Wichita will not be deterred nor swayed from the straight line of duty she owes to herself to pursue, and which cannot but ensure to the state's benefit when successful.

In the great round-up the papers are giving Alford seem to forget that the Democratic party is responsible for his election, and that Mr. Alford is only carrying out the program—fulfilling the contract made by Adlai Stevenson and the national Democratic committee to secure the Anarchist vote.

The Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times quotes John E. Mulrane, president of the Bank of Topeka, "a recognized authority on Kansas financial matters," as saying: "The Kansas financial outlook must inspire confidence in every thoughtful man. Our boom burst in 1887, since which time we have been paying debts and improving our properties. We have been blessed by quite fruitful years, giving us good average crops with fair average prices. The enormous product of the fertile years has liquidated about 90 per cent. of our boom indebtedness. In addition hereto our people have largely increased their holding of domestic animals, and are today in better financial condition than they have been any time in the past ten years."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Hawk says that corn is king in Payne county.

A Kansas firm is building a large elevator in Guthrie.

Guthrie now has a Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias.

The Bee says the longhorns have gored the quarantine law into tatters.

A small sized cyclone visited El Reno Monday night, doing but little damage.

Rev. A. J. Worley seems to hold the winning cards for the appointment of territorial auditor and superintendent.

Wonder what tribe the Bee man belongs to. He is in ecstasies over some stupid dog he had for dinner the other day.

She is wide open to the dun colored boots of the Lone Star State, and he is "strictly in it," says the Arapahoe Bee.

Joe Wisby says L. P. Ross will be the next secretary of the territory. As he guessed so well as to the probable register and receiver of the Guthrie land office, it may be considered a settled fact.

The News says that President Cleveland issued the proclamation declaring Oklahoma to settlement under certain restrictions, and adds "Mind that now." The News had better look over the back history of Oklahoma. President Harrison issued that proclamation. "Do you mind that now?"

A charter has been granted to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway company. This company intends operating a line from Stevens, a station in the Cherokee nation, through the Pawnee Indian reservation, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma and Canadian counties, and the Wichita, Comanche and Apache and Kiowa reservations to Vernon, Texas.

Professor R. J. Barker brought the Capital, from his farm at Crescent City today, some Amosden June peaches, as rosy, plump and luscious as ever were grown. Three of them weigh a pound. Professor Barker has over a hundred peach trees bearing. He is enthusiastic over Oklahoma as a fruit country. He says they had a great rain at Crescent last night and all crops look magnificent.

State Capital: Three daughters of Bill Harris, the Sae and Fox Indian, Miss Irene, a young lady of 18, and two younger sisters, Julia and Fannie, arrived this afternoon from the Collicoe school. They were met at the depot by their father, and will be taken out tomorrow for a summer's vacation. Mr. Harris has a large farm five miles east of Cushing and is farming on a large scale. He speaks and reads English and is very proud of his daughters and ambitious of giving them a good education.

Comanche Chief: Chief Quanaah of the Comanche nation and 150 of his dusky band were last week at Vernon, Texas, purchasing lumber and household goods. It is said over \$2,000 worth of lumber was bought and Quanaah invested in an expensive folding bed, costly carpets and other fixtures to match. He has lately married his sixth wife. He is a sixteen-year-old Indian, highly educated, and quite at his favorite of all the equine. His dresses in civilized apparel and is quite accomplished. It is said the other five wives hate the new one with all the venom of their savage nature.

Silviculture: An idea of how well satisfied the people of Payne county are with their land, even at this time, is shown in the following: Last week Commissioner Ware refused an offer of \$1,000 cash for his claim eight miles northwest of town. On the same day Charles Sevier refused \$2,000 for his farm fifteen miles northwest of town. An ordinary claim anywhere within eight or ten miles of town cost commissioners from \$1,200 to \$2,000, while extra good ones like the two cited above, could hardly be purchased at any price. "Why, this is as good a farming country as any on earth, and we could not better our circumstances by selling," say the farmers. And their heads are level.

EXCHANGE EPIGRAMS.

Franks of the Race.

The fool that blows his gun
Or tips a boat will arise
In due season, and you know
Who blows the Derby race.

The World's Gretna Green.

The world never before saw gathered in one place so many newly-made brides who blush and brides who do not blush as can be seen from day to day at Jackson Park. They seem to have been waiting for this rainy month of June and the great exposition to begin the new life.

Alas, for Name and Fame.

A Missouri paper says Hon. William Higgins has written a letter scoring Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kealey for trying to lead the Republican party astray. Mr. Douglas can answer for himself, but Mr. Kealey is kept busy in trying to cure Democrats of the jinnjams at Dwight and elsewhere, we object to his being occupied with trying to lead Republicans into byre and forbidden paths.

Queer Callings.

One query in a census circular recently sent out in India was: "What is your occupation?" "Herald," was one of Victoria's sun-tanned subjects described their callings:

Eye-cleaner.
Frying uracles.
Hatchery.
Traveller.
Society server.
Oil-palmer.

Player on the tom-tom.
Dancer.
Quack.
Inviter.
Dumbler.
Tale bearer.
Master of kin-folly.
Master of female servitude.

Why Its Gigantic Superiority?

The Chicago Evening Post of June 16 printed a paper of 164 pages. The fact that 150 of these pages were made up of the names of delinquent Chicago property owners—that is, the people who have failed to pay their taxes—does not detract from the gigantic superiority of the Post. As a matter of mechanics the Post takes high rank, and that is all that can be said of any stuffed newspaper publication.

The "Eagle" in the Territory.

The Wichita Eagle is much sought after by the people of Hennessey. The Eagle has always been friendly to Oklahoma and pays considerable attention to getting news of interest to her readers. As it stands about 11 o'clock of the same day it is published, its news is fresh. P. R. Dillard was looking after the Eagle's interests here this week and secured a good sized addition to the Eagle's list.

The Eminent Proper Thing.

The Kansas Herald suggests to the council of administration the propriety of inviting Benjamin Harrison to deliver the chief address at Chicago on the Fourth of July. No citizen of America could perform that duty with more honor to himself and acceptability to the people than the ex-president. A mournful domestic affliction prevented Mr. Harrison from making the dedicatory address at the world's fair. The great oratorical treat which was then denied the public by reason of Mr. Harrison's illness may be made up to the country by carrying out the suggestion of the Herald.

THE DORE VASE.

Greatest Work of Art at the Exposition.

A NOTABLE CASTING IN BRONZE.

Although Not Displayed to the Best Advantage Visitors to the World's Fair Should Seek It Out and Study Its Beauty.—The Sportive Cupids and the Venomous Serpent.

World's Fair, June 29.—[Special.]—If I were asked to name the greatest work of art to be found in the exposition I should unhesitatingly say the Dore vase. It is to be seen in the French section of the Manufactures building. Unfortunately, it is not displayed to the best advantage, and many visitors pass it by without so much as a look at it. But let me advise you not to make this mistake; for this great bronze, probably the most ambitious and notable casting ever made in that metal, is well worth your time. It is an attraction which has the more fascination for you the better you are acquainted with it.

You would not think it possible for a man to make a vase in cold, dull bronze in which you could always find some new beauty, no matter how many times you visited it, would you? Yet that is just what Gustave Dore did in this marvelous creation. The Dore vase is called "Le Vin," or "Wine," and is the apotheosis of a bacchanalian revel. But no hideous, deformed, gluttonous, disgusting god of wine, this. Instead, all that is light, graceful, poetic and beautiful. The vase stands some fifteen feet high, and weighs about 4,000 pounds. Its shape is that of an oriental water bottle or carafe, and upon it are hundreds of figures from the animal and vegetable kingdoms and the world of mythology. The vine trails all round, with flowers and clusters of grapes. Among its shoots and tendrils a horde of cupids and nymphs play gay pranks.

All of Dore's cupids are brownies in their love of fun. None solemn or sentimental about them; save that serio-comic solemnity with which Palmer Cox has endowed his now famous little fox. The wine in these little cupids, and ideally sportive they are. They clamber and race and wiggle about on the face of the great vase like so many beautiful little monkeys. Here is one hanging by his toes to a bit of vine, and the expression on his face is that of a brownie about to fall from some perilous precipice. Another is helping a companion up a difficult ascent, and you can see the little rogue push with all his might. A third, having reached the summit, leans from the top and beckons his fellows upward. Still another is having a battle-royal with a big beetle, whose two horns he has boldly grasped.

There are cupids asleep, cupids rolling stones down upon other cupids, cupids prodding each other with sticks, cupids riding butterflies, cupids pouring wine upon the heads of Venuses, cupids playing hide-and-seek, cupids in all the vagaries and varieties of a bacchanalian revel. Of course there are also women on this vase. Two figures to my mind, form together the piece de resistance of the work. Stretched out at full length, her back following the curve of the vase at its thickest part, lies a glorious Venus. Her arms are extended above her head as far as she can reach. In her hands she holds a chalice, and "into the cup from her perch above a sweet little cupid is squeezing the juice from a bunch of luscious grapes. It is a figure to be seen, and to be seen again and again.

There are not seriously attempted, a description of this noble work of art, is indescribable. If I were to write of all the figures, of all the groupings, of all the fancies so skillfully worked out by the great artist, I should need more time and more space than any man could command. I know that they are so much in love with this vase that they go three or four times a week to see it. They escort their friends for a view of it, they sing its praises in and out of season. Every time they stand by its side they are in good luck. In the midst of this cluster of figures with which it is covered, it must be indeed a great work of art that is able to inspire this enthusiastic worship.

One idealizing wine Dore was not content to forget in his vase. The single venomous serpent, near the base of the creation, is seen insidiously crawling among the revellers toward the summit of the fairy landscape. With this gentle aggressive touch—without surfeit of hideousness or fertilization—the great sculptor reminds us that pay may be the revel, rough and prankish the revellers, beautiful and alluring the feminine devotees, rich in color and mad with abandon all the bacchanalians, the serpent lurks in the vine and will ultimately victimize them all.

It is a remarkable thing that the man who created this, now one of the most famous sculptures in the world, should have labored in another direction. Dore was sublime in another direction. He was a sublime oil painter. Most of his artistic efforts during the last years of his life were with the brush. It is not given to man to be a great genius in many lines, and Dore's brushwork is magnificent, never touched by the light which only a painter can give. In his own field of effort, the field in which he had gifts almost divine, the world was at his feet. Yet because the world would not bow down and worship him in his own line, he turned to sculpture. And he knows that the great Dore vase, which was won by his admiration and admiration of many other visitors to the fair, and will win yours when you come to look at it, may remain in Chicago as a souvenir of the World's Fair of '93.

WALTER WELLS.

"Tipping" in Europe.

The trouble over "tips" in American hotels and restaurants would be largely obviated if the European system of percentages prevailed here. No Frenchman pays extravagantly for the excellent meals he gets in Paris, but as every Frenchman pays something, the waiter is satisfied. All over Europe it is the custom to give the waiter a gratuity amounting to one-twentieth of the bill that he presents. He gets a five-cent tip for a one-dollar meal. Here a man is often expected to pay a twenty-five-cent tip for a seventy-five-cent meal, particularly when he gets in a summer hotel. In America the tips are large, the returns indifferent. In Europe a small but fixed gratuity secures the best service. The European waiter is not paid by the landlord. He often pays for his place.

He read the letter twice and then said: "This is one of the most moving pieces of literature I ever saw." "Is it an appeal for aid?" asked his wife. "No. It's a note from the landlord saying he has raised the rent."—Washington Star.

spirit is expected and is not improper in any exposition, many of these exhibitors go to an extreme which is at least open to criticism. In the Swiss department, for instance, almost every article shown has a price mark attached, and the display therefore looks more like a shop than like an exhibit of the liberal arts. Many of the watches, brooches and pins are marked "sold." The same thing is true in a measure of other foreign exhibits, but the Swiss are the worst offenders.

Of course they cannot sell goods for immediate delivery, unless they have taken the precaution to bring duplicates. These wares were brought in duty free and cannot be sold without payment of the customs charges at the close of the exposition, therefore the exhibitors take orders for delivery next November. Of many of their wares they brought duplicates, which are in bond, and which they take



THE DORE VASE.

ont and deliver within a week or two after sale. Several times it has been necessary for the customs officials on duty in the exposition to arrest foreign exhibitors for selling articles on which the duty had not been paid. All the imported goods here are by law in bond, and the exhibition in that sense is a great bonded warehouse.

The American exhibitors are not as keen for trade as the foreigners. Not many of them make any effort to sell their goods on the spot, except the manufacturers in the Machinery hall who carry on their business before the eyes of visitors. This is pardonable, for every one likes to purchase some article which he has seen in the process of manufacture. The American exhibitors, as a rule, seem to be content with getting their wares the advertisement which accrues from display before the millions who visit the fair. If all were as eager to sell as the majority of the foreigners appear to be the dignity of the exposition would be much impaired.

A curious illustration of the foreign desire to profit commercially by this exposition, not only indirectly but directly and immediately, is found in the Palace of Fine Arts. The French section there is notably inferior. It is not representative of the best that the artists of France can do. And why? Simply because the artists of that country became imbued with the spirit of commerce rather than with that of artistic rivalry. They sent their best works which they happened to have on hand in their studios and salons. Their hope was to find a market in America. Therefore the French section is representative only of what might be termed the current and marketable work of the artists of that country. A little of this spirit is to be seen in the art sections of the Art gallery, England perhaps excepted; but it is more noticeable in France than elsewhere, and has made the display of French pictures, while interesting enough, somewhat disappointing to critics.

And yet the law of competition has been applied here to life the standard of excellence in the Art palace very high, even in the hands of French artists. The United States is today the best and most generous market in the world for oil paintings. Our people buy twice as many pictures as any other country, and in the aggregate pay about four times as much money for them. Having for years been liberal patrons of the arts, Americans have secured possession of many of the most famous paintings of the world. There are nearly 150 pictures here grouped as foreign works from private galleries in the United States, and of the 150 masterpieces fully three-fourths are by French artists. The result is that American purchasers of pictures are able to make positively a better retrospective exhibit of French art than can be made in France. Eminent art critics from Paris with whom I have talked admit that in French masterpieces we have a better showing of French art than at the Paris exposition of four years ago, though the standard is lower here in the general display made by the artists themselves. There could not be a more striking commentary on the liberality and munificence of Americans as purchasers of the work of foreign artists.

It is interesting to note that of these 150 foreign masterpieces from private galleries in the United States, nearly one-third are loaned by citizens of Chicago. This city of the World's fair is so far from being a market for high-class work of art in the world. I am told that Chicago pays more money for pictures today than New York, or Paris, or London. The statement seems incredible, but it is made on the authority of a master collector of art and a broker in art, who apparently knows whereof he speaks. One of the results of this exhibition will surely be a quickening of the love for art in Chicago and the west. And we know that the great Dore vase, which was won by our admiration and admiration of many other visitors to the fair, and will win yours when you come to look at it, may remain in Chicago as a souvenir of the World's Fair of '93.

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